Wazaaif, Virtues and Masaa'il

The Best Wazaaif for Protection and Success

And Some Important Masaa'il.

Y. Raanderi Tijoriwala.

"Your Sustainer has said: (Do not call others for your requirements, but rather,) call Me. I will accept every request of yours besides the inappropriate."

"Supplication is the essence of worship (ibaadah)."

Explanation: Duaa is the essence of worship because it is compliance to the divine command. With the word "Ad 'oo ny" all hopes from any being besides Allaah Ta'ala are terminated.

Another hadeeth states that duaa in its self is ibaadah. That is, ibaadah is duaa. (Tirmizi Shareef, Vol.2 P.175)

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Request to the Readers.

(Oh Allaah accept our efforts – surely You hear our du'aa)

Oh Allaah convey the reward of each and every letter of this booklet to the souls of: "Rasulullaah ρ, his wives, all the Ambiyaa, their wives, all the Sahaabah, Taab'ieen and Pious Predecessors, my late parents, all my relatives and benefactors, the living amongst and the deceased, in particular my students, Bint –e- Muhammad Alli, Mufti Afzal Hoosen Elias Saheb and this sinful writer as well.

I, too, request you the readers to bear me in mind when conveying the reward of your recitals, I will be grateful to you and Allaah will reward you as well.

May Allaah reward you abundantly in both worlds. Aameen.

Y. Raanderi Tijoriwala
23 Jumaad ul Ukhra 1425

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Oh Allaah convey the reward of each and every letter of this booklet to the souls of: Rasoolullah ﷺ, his wives, all the Ambiyaa, their wives, all the Sahaabah, Taabi'een, and the Pious Predecessors, my late parents, all my relatives and benefactors, the living amongst us and the deceased, in particular, my students, Bint-e-Muhammad Alli, Mufti Afzal Hussein Elias Saahib, and this sinful servent as well. I too request you, the readers to bear me in mind when conveying the reward of the recitals. I will be grateful to you and Allaah will reward you as well.

May Allah reward you well in both worlds. Aameen.

Y. Raanderi Tijoriwala
23 Jumaadul Ukhra, 1425

(2)

Bismillaah Hir Rahmaan Nir Raheem

Foreward

All praise is due to Allaah, The Most Merciful. Salutations and peace be upon Muhammed, the Rasul of Allaahρ, his noble family and respected companions.

This humble writer, who is full of weakness, has been involved in learning and teaching the Deen of Allaah for the past forty-four years. During this extensive period, not only this sinful writer, but similarly, every individual is faced with both calm and stormy winds in the rock- strewn and smooth planes of life. I became prey to harsh repression in society, sometimes from strangers, and sometimes at the hands of my very own. At times it was callousness of the envious and at times, even the religiously inclined behaved immorally on the authority of piety.

Today, when mankind regards the ravage of rights and dishonesty as a mark of intellect and wisdom, and when deceit is regarded as an art, in such conditions a person of nobility by nature remains on edge. The heart and soul of this sinful servant was wounded repeatedly.

However, in such disconcerting conditions, yet this sinful servant was blessed with contentment, then it was through the remembrance of Allaah, inclination towards Allaah and punctuality on Wazeefahs. If any person desires to alleviate discontent like mine, or wishes to unburden himself of distress and misery should do the same. These Wazaaif are proven from Qur'aanic verses and authentic ahaadeeth, and have also been related from virtuous personalities (Buzrughs). It is a tried and tested remedy. I make a humble request to the readers of this booklet that they try this remedy. Insha – Allaah the results will most definitely be impressive. Even the actions of the adversary will culminate in success and one will be blessed with peace and contentment in both this world and the Aakhirat (hereafter). Furthermore, remembrance of Allaah is requisite and imperative for every Muslim; as Akbar Illahabaadi has stated in a couplet:

Translation: I do not think negatively of the principle of nature even in times of distress. I think that he is a friend and not a foe.

I do not think negatively of the principle of nature even in times of distress I think that he is a friend and not a foe.

Finally, I pray to Allaah that He makes this booklet beneficial and rewarding, and a means of tranquility and contentment for the perturbed, and may it be a medium of remission in the Aakhirat (hereafter).

On this happy occasion of publishing, I cannot forget three communities where I have been invited to spend the blessed month of Ramadhaan for the past thirty years to render talks, lectures and Tafseer. Where I would sit in a corner of the Masjid preparing drafts for these treatises, and in fact these very benefactors became the expedient for the preparations of these booklets. The three communities are:

<u>1. The residents of Damman</u>: The honourable 'musallis' of Khaariwaar Masjid -e- Noor. Especially, late Haji Ramadhaan, Haafiz Ibrahim Bhathela Saahib (Allaah protect him), Haji Nizaam ud Deen Saahib (Allaah protect him), late Haji Sojia Saahib and his son Niyaaz, Haji Showkat Quraishi Saahib, Haji Ujrah Saahib (Allaah protect him), Haji Hussein Nalla Saahib (Allaah protect him), Haji Ismail Mulla Saahib.

<u>2. The residents of Surat:</u>
1. Haaji Ghulam Rasool Sidhpoori (Biryaani Corner).
2. Hakeem Ibraheem and his brother Jeena (salabatpura).
3. Abdur Raheem (Salabatpura).

<u>3. The residents of Re-Union:</u>
1. Haaji Dawood Ingaar.
2. Moulana Yunus (Madagascar) and all my students from Re-Union in particular Bint –e- Dargai.

<u>4. The residents of Nawaapur</u>: All the honourable members of the Nawaapur Jaami Masjid Committee, who invited me for twelve years. Especially, late Haji Ahmed Jinwaale (cotton factory) his son Haji Haashim Saahib (Allaah protect him), his grandson Haji Moosa Vora (Medical) and his family, Haji Abd us Samad Palawale Saahib (Allaah protect him) and his uncle and all respected members of the Pala family (Allaah protect them), late Haji Timol

Saahib, Haji Adam Saahib, Haji Multaani, Haji Ismail Bos Saahib, Haji Abdus Samad Jhanta and all the musallis of the Jaami Masjid.

5. The residents of Bradford (England): All the musallis of Masjid e Quba. Especially, Master Ilyaas Saahib (Allaah protect him), Haji Ibrahim Patel Saahib (Allaah protect him), and his son Sullayman Patel and son in law Ameen (Bakety) (Allaah protect him), Haafiz Ahmed Desat Saahib (Allaah protect him), Haji Ismail Kapdi Saahib (Allaah protect him), Haji Hasan Daya Saahib (Allaah protect him), Haji Yakub Kanthaarwi Saahib, Moulana Abd ur Rasheed Falaahi, Haji Ibraheem Mayet Saahib (Allaah protect him) and his family, late Haji Ilyaas Dadabhai and his family, Moulana Ahmed Bhana, (Zeeda Madduliu), Thaakir, Munaaf, Dr. G. M. Sayyad Randeri, Janab Chawdhury Saahib, Ateeq (textiles), Moulana Nazeer Talaawdi (Birmingham), also Moulana Shafiq Dewlawi (Bolton).

And Qaari Yusuf Seedat Saahib of London, and my true companion in South Africa Moulana Rafique Valli Saahib and my Ilmi daughters and daughter of Muhammad Ali, and all the Musallis of Masjid e Noor ul Islaam Bradford, especially collector Saahib and Haji Ahmed Seedat Sahib, Moulana Abdur Raheem Meer, Yusuf Seedat Saahib, Abdul Hayy Pandor, all members of the Bismillaah family. May Allaah reward them with the best in both the worlds, grant them success in all their good aspirations, bless them, and may He make their children devout, protect them from all calamities and sicknesses. May Allaah grant us all acceptance in the best manner and absolute sincerity. Aameen, Ya Rabbal – Aalameen.

The sinful writer,
Abu Uwais Y. Raanderi Tijoriwala
Girl's Madrassah
Zakarriyya park
Lenasia
21 Zil – Hajj, 1424, Thursday

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Wazaaif

1. Practices (wazaaif) to be carried out in the morning:

After performing Fajr Salaah with Jamaat it is recommended that the following be carried out:

¼ Para Quraan;
Surah Fatiha thrice if time permits otherwise just once;
Aayatul Kursi four times however once will also suffice;
The last two verses of Surah Baqarah (i.e. from Aamanar – Rasool to end);
Surah Yaseen;
Surah Kaafiroon (Qul Ya Ayuhal Kaafiroon) 4 times or once a day;
Surah Ikhlaas (Qul Hu Wallaah Hu Ahad) thrice;
Surah Falaq (Qul A'oozhu Bi Rabbil Falaq) thrice:
Surah Naas (Qul A'oozhu Bi Rabbin Naas) thrice;
The Durood Shareef should then be recited at the beginning and end, even if it be the short Durood i.e. ρ. Thereafter ask from Allaah all your needs in any language whether it be English or Gugurati. The Duaa Insha Allaah will most definitely be accepted. Safety and protection will be granted from enemies and envious eyes and a Noor (divine light) will be sensed.
If it is Friday then Surah Kahf should be recited.

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2. The virtues of each of the aforementioned in sequence:

Recital of the Qur'aan is the most virtuous of all practices. A minimum of ¼ Para should be recited daily in order to attain the love of Allaah in this time of selfishness and apprehension.

The greatest means of gaining proximity to Allaah is the recital of the Qur'aan even though one does not understand it. In many Kitabs an incident is narrated of a saint who was fortunate enough to see Allaah in a dream. He enquired from Allaah: "What is the greatest manner in which one can gain a nearness to Allaah?" Allaah himself replied: "Recital of the Qur'aan." He then asked whether this was only for one who recited whilst understanding. Allaah

answered him: “Even if it is recited without understanding, then too one will gain a special closeness to Me.”
Allaahu Akbar! Glory be to Allaah that He has made such easy means for us to be included amongst those who are near Him.

Oh Muslims! Hold firm onto the Qur’aan. Recite the Qur’aan with the fervour of Hadhrat Abu Bakr (R.A). Encourage everyone at home to recite the Qur’aan instead of wasting precious time in front of the television or in other frivolous pastime. An urdu couplet of Iqbal Marhoom (renowned poet) rightfully says:

Our predecessors were honoured through Islaam.
We today are suffering humiliation
as we have abandoned the Qur’aan.

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A.) **The virtues of Surah Fatiha**

Imaam Baidhawi has stated 13 names for this Surah:

1.) Surah Fatiha (the opening chapter)
2.) Surah Kaafiyah (the Surah of abundance)
3.) Surah Ush Shaafiyah (the Surah of healing)
4.) Ummul Qur’aan (the Mother of the Qur’aan)
5.) Suratul Waafiyah (the Surah of sufficiency)
6.) Assasul Qur’aan (the foundation of the Qur’aan)
7.) Suratu Ta’leemil Masa’ala (the Surah that explains laws of Shariah)
8.) Suratul Kanz (the Surah of treasures)
9.) Suratul Hamd (the Surah of praise)
10.) Surat Ush Shukr (the Surah of gratitude)
11.) Suratud Duaa (the Surah of supplication)
12.) Surat us Shifa (the Surah of cure)
13.) Surat us Sabi’l Mathani (the Surah of the seven repeated verses) Baidawi Shareef Page 3

A.) Surah Ush Shaafiyah – See incident of Hadith Abi Saeed Khudri τ (Bukhari Vol.2 P.749)

B.) The summary of the entire Qur'aan is in Surah Fatihah and according to one opinion the summary of Surah Fatihah is in the forth Aayat or in the Bismillaah.

C.) The perfume and the essence of the Qur'aan is found in the Aayat: "You Alone do we worship and and from You only do we seek assistance" that which the honourable commentators have described as "a secret of all secrets".

That is why the fourth Aayat of Surah Fatihah on it's own can be read as a Wazifa.

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B.) The virtues of Aayatul Kursi

1.) Reciting Aayatul Kursi reaps a reward of one quarter of the Qur'aan therefore it is recommended that it be recited 4 times so that one may be rewarded with the recital of the whole Qur'aan.

2.) The second virtue of Aayatul Kursi is that it has been labeled as a leader of the Aayats of the Qur'aan. (Tirmidhi Vol.2 P.110 Abwaab Fadhaail ul Qur'aan)

3.) It is an effective protection for one's wealth as is narrated in Sahih Bukhari "Indeed there will be a protector for you at all times." (Mishkaat Vol.11 P.185 of Bukhari)

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C.) The virtue of the Last Aayats of Surah Baqarah

It's mentioned in a hadith that these last two verses (i.e. from Aamana r Rasoolu … Fansurna Alal Qawmil Kaafireen) will protect its reader from all evils and difficulties (Tirmidhi Vol.2 P.116) or from all evils that will occur at night and from the evil of Jinnat and human beings. (Bukhari Shareef P. 749)

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D.) The Virtues of Surah Yaseen

1.) It is narrated in a hadith that there is a heart to everything and the heart of the Qur'aan is Yaseen (Tirmidhi Shareef Vol.2 P.116), because it comprises of

conclusive proofs and verses, hidden knowledge, accurate meanings, outstanding promises and strong (extensive) restrictions. (Tibi)

2.) Surah Yaseen has five names:

1.) Qalb Ul Qur'aan	(the heart of the Qur'aan)
2.) A'zheema	(something of great honour and magnificence)
3.) Mui'mma	(May be granted good of both worlds)
4.) Mudaafia'h	(repellant/ defender)
5.) Qaadhia	(supplier of needs)

a.) The first name of Surah Yaseen "heart of the Quraan" – Reflecting on Surah Yaseen and make an intention that "may I be blessed with a devout soul." (Kashkol Ma'rifat P. 35)

b.) The second name Azheema (Surah Yaseen is known by this name in the divine Court of Allaah). The reciter of this Surah will be amongst the honoured ones.

c.) The third name Al Mui'mma "may be granted the good of both worlds."

d.) The fourth name Al Mudaafiah "defender/ repellant" keeping this in mind make duaa that all evil and calamities are turned away from us.

e.) The fifth name Al Qaadhia "supplier" when reciting Surah Yaseen ask Allaah to grant us all our needs. (Kashkol Ma'rifat P. 34 of Ruhul Maani)

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E.) The virtues of Surah Al Kaafiroon

1.) The honourable commentators of the Qur'aan have explained that Surah Al Kaafiroon consists of "Amali Tauheed (Tauheed pertaining to action)" whereas the scholars have written that Surah Ikhlaas consists of "Ilmi Tauheed (Academic Tauheed)" and "Qul Ya Ayuhul Kaafiroon" consists of "Amali Tauheed".

2.) Surah Al Kaafiroon is ¼ of the Qur'aan i.e. if Surah Al Kaafiroon is recited four times one will receive the reward of reciting the entire Qur'aan. This is a great bounty from Allaah Ta'aala.

3.) Rasulullaah ρ used to recite Surah Ikhlaas and Surah Kaafiroon in the Sunnat Rak'aat of Fajr and Maghrib. He also instructed us to recite these two Surahs before going to bed. Nabi ρ stated that this is an acquittal from polytheism. (Tirmidhi and Abu Dawood)

4.) If the following Surahs are recited while on journey one will be more prosperous in ones travels:

a.) Surah Al Kaafiroon
b.) Surah An Nasr
c.) Surah Al Ikhlaas
d.) Surah Al Falaq
e.) Surah An Naas.

Reciting Surah Al Kaafiroon, Surah Al Falaq and Surah An - Naas into salt water then applying it is an antidote for poisonous bites. (Ma'ariful Qur'aan Vol.8 P832 of Mazhari)

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F.) The Virtues of Surah Ikhlaas i.e. "Qul Wo Allaah Wo Ahad"

1.) It is equivalent to one third of the Qur'aan. By reciting it thrice one will receive the reward of reciting the entire Qur'aan.

2.) "Wajab Ul Jannah", Paradise will become "Waajib (compulsory)" for one who recites it.

3.) Whoever recites it 200 times, 50 years of his sins will be forgiven besides his debts (He will have to pay his debts).

4.) One Sahabah mentioned that he loves Surah Ikhlaas, on hearing this Nabi ρ said: "The love of Surah Ikhlaas has admitted you into paradise." (Tirmidhi P. 118 Bukhari Shareef P.750)

5.) Nabi ρ said: "Whoever recites Qul Wo Allaah Wo Ahad and Mo'awathatain ("Qul A'oo Tho Bi Rabbin Naas" and "Qul A'oo Tho Bi Rabbil Falq") morning and evening, this recitation will be sufficient to protect him from all calamities. (Ma'ariful Quraan Vol.8 P.843 Ibn Katheer)

6.) Nabi ρ said to Abdullaah bin Khabbab τ: "Recite "Qul A'oo Tho Bi Rabbin Naas" , "Qul A'oo Tho Bi Rabbil Falaq" and "Qul Wo Allaah Ho Ahad" thrice morning and evening; it will suffice for all your needs. (KashKhol Marifat P.197 of Mishkaat P.188)

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G.) Virtues of Surah Falaq and Surah Naas

1.) These two Surahs are called Mo'awathatain due to its first letter being "A'ootho" i.e. by reciting these two Surahs, protection is seeked in Allaah.

2.) There is only one way of being saved from the calamities of the world and Aakhirat (hereafter) that is, for humans to surrender themselves of the protection of Allaah, and by means of their actions, they make an effort to be worthy of entering in the protection of Allaah.

3.) Surah Falaq has the method of asking Allaah for protection from all worldly calamities, and in Surah Naas protection from all calamities of the Aakhirat (hereafter) is sort from Allaah.

4.) Hadhrat Uqbah Bin Aamir τ reports that Rasulullaah ρ said: "Do you know that tonight Allaah Ta'ala has revealed such verses to me the like of which have never been revealed before, i.e Surah Falaq and Surah Naas!" (Muslim Shareef Vol.1 P. 272)

5.) One Hadeeth states that there is no Surah similar to it in the Tauraat, Injeel, Zaboor or Qur'aan.

6.) One narration states: "Recite these two Surahs before retiring to bed and when awakening as well." (Narrated by Nisaa-i)

7.) One Hadeeth states that Rasulullaah ρ recommended the recitation of these two Surahs after every Salaat. (Ma-Aariful Qur'aan Vol 8 P.847 as narrated in Abu Dawood and Nasa-i)

8.) When in pain Rasulullaah ρ used to recite these two Surahs and pass his hands over his body. (Narrated by Imaam Maalik, Bukhari Vol.2 P.750)

9.) One Hadith states that the recitation of these Surah's thrice in the morning and evening serve as a shield for the reciter from all mishaps. (Mazhari – Tirmidhi – Abu Dawood – Nasa-i)

10.) These two Surahs have been revealed as a protection from the effects of blackmagic and the evil eye and to ward off all forms of physical and spiritual misfortunes. (Ma Aariful Qur'aan Vol.8 P.847, as in Ibn e Katheer and Musnad e Ahmed)

11.) These two Surahs have been revealed to ward off the effects of black magic. Mention is made in many narrations regarding the incident in which Labeed and his daughters practiced sorcery on the Blessed Hair of Rasulullaah ρ by knotting it eleven times and hiding it in the well of Zarwaan inside a date pit. Eleven verses were revealed in order to undo the eleven knots. Each verse loosened one knot thereby eliminating the effect of the sorcery hence these two Surahs serve as a sanctuary from black magic. (Jalaalain P.508, P.30)

12.) Nabi ρ instructed Hadhrat Uqbah Bin Aamir τ to recite these two Surahs after every Salaat. (Tirmidhi Vol.2 P.118)

Note:- The recitation of the following Surahs are commendable when visiting the cemetery, the reward of which may be conveyed to the souls of the deceased.

This will serve as a priceless gift to them and as a treasure for the reciter in the Aakhirat (hereafter) and will be a means of intercession for the deceased.
The Surahs are:-
Surah Al Fatiha Once
Surah At Takaathur Once
Each of the 4 "Quls" Once
Or Surah Ikhlaas Eleven Times
Or Surah Ikhlaas should be recited Thrice. (Fataawaa Mahmoodiyah. V.10 P.84)

A Hadeeth explains that the deceased await the arrival of reward of good deeds to be sent to them just as a drowning person anticipates to be rescued. Another narration states that if 'Laa Ilaaha Ilallaa" is read seventy thousand times and the reward thereof conveyed to any deceased, his forgiveness is guaranteed. (Mirqaat, Sharah of Mishkaat P. 98-99)

Therefore one should give charity/ alms, recite Qur'aan, read "La Illaha Illallah" seventy thousand times, infact do any good deed, and think of those who have preceded.

The reward conveyed to the deceased is presented to them with the name of the sender. One may convey reward to the living as well. One should include all Muslims in general and in particular one's benefactors when intending to convey reward.

I make fervent duaa to Allaah to grant a befitting reward in both worlds for all Muslims especially my late parents, Asaatiza and all my patrons, in

particular the residents of Daman, Nawaapur and Bradford as well as the Musallis of Masjid e Quba and Masjid e Nur ul Islaam, May Allaah aid them in achieving their goals, instill piety in their children, save them for all misfortunes and sickness, grant them ability to practice righteous deeds and die with Imaan. May Allaah shower His Grace and Mercy on the graves of all the deceased and grant them Jannat ul Firdaus. Aameen.

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3. What to recite in the evenings:-

Great rewards will be attained if the following are read after Asr, Maghrib or Esha:

1. Surah Yaseen once
2. Surah Sajdah once
3. Surah Dukhaan once
4. Surah Mulk once
5. Surah Waaqiah once
6. Surah Fatihah once
7. Aayatul Kursi four times
8. Recite:

a. the last two Ayaat of Surah Baqarah
b. Aoodhubillahis Samee'il Aleem Minah Shaitaan Nir Rajeem three times and thereafter the last three Ayaat of Surah Hashr.

9. Surah Al Kaafiroon four times
10. Surah Al Ikhlaas thrice
11. Surah Al Falaq thrice
12. Surah An Naas thrice.

The virtues of Surah Yaseen, Surah Fatihah, Aayatul Kursi, Surah Ikhlaas and the Mu'owadhatain (i.e. Surah Falaq and Surah An Naas) were mentioned in the 'virtues of what should be read in the morning.' Refer to the relevant sections.

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4. The Virtues of the remaining Surahs

A.) Surah Sajdah

Sayyidina Jaabir τ narrates that Rasulullaah ρ would not sleep until he would read Alif Laam Meem Tanzeel us Sajdah and Tabarakallathi Biyadihil Mulk. (Tirmidhi Shareef Vol.2 P.117)

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B.) Surah Ad Dukhaan

It is reported from Abu Hurairah τ that Rasulullaah ρ said that:
"Whoever recited Surah Ad Dukhaan at night, seventy thousand Angels seek forgiveness for him till the morning."

In another Hadeeth Shareef it is stated that:
"Whosoever recited it on the eve of Jumu'ah (Thursday night) then his sins will be forgiven." (Tirmidhi Vol.2 P.117)

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C.) Surah Waaqiah

This Surah is very effective for increase in sustenance. Hadhrat Abdullaah ibn Mas'ood τ said on the refusal of the Hadhrat Uthmaan's τ gift: "Poverty shall not afflict one who recites Suratul Waaqiah every night." (Ma Aariful Qur'aan P. 269 of Ibn Katheer)

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D.) Surah Mulk

1.) Surah Mulk has many names:-

a. Al Ma Ni'ahtu	Prevents punishment
b. Al Munajjiyatu	Safeguards one from the punishment of the grave
c. Al Mujadallah	Will argue for ones intercession.
d. Al Waqiah	One will be protected from all things

e. Al Manna'atu	Will safeguard one from the difficulties of punishment.

Note: a and b is mentioned in Tirmidhi Shareef Vol.2 P.112
c, d, and e are mentioned in KashKol Ma'rifat.

2.) It is reported in Tabarani and Haakim by Hadhrat Abdullaah ibn Abbaas τ that should we not give you the glad tidings of one gift that will please you, and teach it to your wives and children and neighbours.

3.) Nabi ρ would not sleep before reciting Suratul Mulk. (Tirmidhi Shareef Vol.2 P.117)

4.) Hadhrat Abdullaah ibn Abbaas τ reports that Rasulullaah ρ said: "My heart desires that Suratul Mulk should be in the heart of every believer." (Ma'ariful Qur'aan Vol.8 P.514 of Thalabi)

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E.) The Last Three Aayaat of Surah Hashr.

Hadhrat Ma'qil bin Yasaar τ narrates that Rasulullaah ρ has said: "Whoever recites 'Aoodhubillaah – Samee'il Aleem Minah Shaytaan nir Rajeem" three times and thereafter recites the last three Aayaat of Surah Hashr in the morning, Allaah appoints seventy thousand angels upon him, who make Duaa for his forgiveness until the evening, and if he happens to pass away during that day, he will die as a martyr. And whosoever recites this in the evening shall be rewarded in a similar manner. (Tirmidhi Shareef, Vol.2 P.120)

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5. Completion of Qur'aanic Recitations.

Within how many days should the recitation of the Qur'aan be completed?
It has been replaced from Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Amr τ that Rasulullaah ρ said to him: "Recite the (entire) Qur'aan in forty days." (Tirmidhi Shareef, Vol.2 P.123)

<u>NOTE:</u> It has been related from spiritual mentors/ saintly personalities (buzrugh) that a non-Haafiz should recite a para a day, and a Haafiz three. However, in today's times, when we are engrossed in other activities, one

should atleast recite according to his convenience. For indeed, to recite a small amount rather than nothing is also a sign of love for Allaah Y.

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6. Directives for enhancing the effects of duaa.

A poet says:-

"Even in difficulty you fail to remember Allaah, supplications do no flow from the tongue but petitions issue from the pocket."

For Duaas to be accepted one should be punctual with all the Faraaidh, earn livelihood from a lawful source and be truthful in speech. Lying causes poverty.

Duaa should not be made for a sinful thing or for severing family ties.
One should recite Durood on Rasulullaah ρ thrice in the beginning and at the end of the Duaa. ρ could also be read as it is a short form of Durood.

Duaa's are readily accepted during these times,

a.) After the Fardh Salaat.
Once a Sahaabi enquired from Rasulullaah ρ as to when Duaa's are most likely accepted upon which he replied, during the last portion of the night and after the Fardh Salaats. (Tirmidhi Vol.2 P.187)
b.) After recitation of the Quraan.
c.) The time between the Azaan and Iqaamat.
d.) When rain falls.
e.) Before the Khutbah is delivered on Fridays.
f.) On Fridays between Asr and Maghrib.
g.) Daily a little before Maghrib.
h.) At the time of Tahajjud.
i.) On awakening during the night, after reading the Kalimah one should make Duaa.
j.) On completion of Bukhari Shareef.

Seniors should request their juniors to make Duaa for them. When Sayyidina Umar τ sought permission to proceed for Umrah Rasulullaah ρ said to him, "Oh my beloved brother include us in your Duaa's and do not forget us." (Tirmidhi – Abwaab –ut- Da'waat Vol.2 P.156)

When making Duaa the hands should be raised to the level of the shoulders leaving slight gaps between the fingers thereby allowing divine mercy and tranquility to enter.

Abundant Duaa should be made for one's safety and well- being. One Hadeeth states that the most superior Duaa is to ask Allaah for well- being and safety in both this world and the Aakhirat (Hereafter). (Tirmidhi Vol.2 P.199)

The hands should be passed over the face on completing the Duaa so that the Divine Light and Grace may spread over it. Rasulullaah ρ did not end his Duaa until he passed his hands over his face. (Tirmidhi Vol.2 P.176)

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7. Poetic Supplications

Note :- Rasulullaah ρ used to recite this poem. (Narrated by Ibn Abbas τ as in Tirmidhi Vol.2 P.164)

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8. Virtues of Zikr

The best form of Zikr is Kalima Tayyibah

This is mentioned in many different ways so much so that "Allaah Allaah" is also a Zikr.

It comes in a Hadith: "So long as there lives a single man on earth who remembers All- Mighty Allaah, Qiyaamat will not take place."

The pious predecessors have said it should be recited 100 times and this is also mentioned in this Hadith.

It is stated in Sahih Bukhari that there are 5 rewards for this:-
He is rewarded for freeing ten slaves
In addition 100 virtues are written to his account
100 sins are forgiven
He remains protected against the devil throughout the day
And none is considered as having acted better than him except one who has recited these words more often than him.

Kalimah Tawheed and Tahleel are mentioned in Sahih Bukhari with the following words: "La Illaha Illallahu Wah Dahu La Shareekalahu La Hul Mulku Wa La Hul Hamdu Wa Howa A'ala Kulli Shay In Qadeer." (Bukhari Vol.2 P. 947)
Therefore one will be mentioned in the report of the angels.

It is mentioned in the Hadith: "What are my servants saying, the angels will submit; they are glorifying and magnifying and praising and exalting You." (Bukhari Vol.2 P. 948)

In fact in the narration of Abu Muaawiyyah τ (they are remembering Thee) is also added.

And in the narration of Suhail there is an increase of (they are reciting) and (they are asking from Thee).

And in the Hadith of Anas τ these words are mentioned:

"Amongst your slaves are those who are glorifying You for Your bounties, they are reciting Your book, offering salutation to Your Ambiyaa and begging for the good of this world and of the Aakhirat (hereafter).

Note: Bare in mind that gathering for Hadeeth learning, teaching and revision of Sharie knowledge fall under the category of "Thikru Allaah". (Fathul Bari Vol. 2 P. 948)

The Best way of Expressing Gratitude

The best way is to say "Al Hamd U Lillaah". Imaam Baydhawi τ has narrated that following Hadeeth "'Al Hamd U Lillaah' is the apex of gratitude. A person who does not say 'Al Hamd U Lillaah' has not been grateful to Allaah." (Baydhawi Shareef P.6)

Allaah (S.W.T) will regard it as a recompense for all His numerous bounties upon us on behalf of us weaklings – Subha Nallaaah.

This Merciful Being has shown us a simple way of expressing gratitude. If in spite of this a person is ungrateful then there is none more unfortunate than him.

This is the very reason why we should recite the Duaa.
On partaking every morsel of food and we shall hence experience the blessings.

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9. Earn Great Reward for Simple Deeds

Rasulullaah ρ said: "Be punctual with Tahajjud Salaat." (Tirmidhi – Abwaab ut Da'waat V.2 P195)

It is stated in Shaami that if when performing the Sunnat -e- Ghair – Muakkadah of Esha Salaat an intention is made for Tahajjud then one will be included among those who spent the night performing Salaat.
There are five benefits of performing Tahajjud Salaat.

It is a quality of the righteous
It is a means of gaining proximity to Allaah
It enables one to refrain from sin
It is a compensation for minor sins
It is a protection from Physical Ailments. (Tirmidhi – Abwaab -ut- Dawaat V.2 P.195)

Hadhrat Uthmaan Bin Affan τ reports that Rasulullaah ρ said, "Whosoever performs Esha Salaat with Jama'at will be rewarded for standing in Salaat for half the night, and if Fajr Salaat is performed with Jama'at then the reward for standing in Salaat for the other portion of the night will also be received. (Ma'aariful Qur'aan V.8 P.794 As in Muslim Shareef)

NOTE:- Allaah has set out such simple methods for us to gain reward, just by performing Fajr and Esha Salaat with Jam'aat, one will be rewarded for standing in Salaat for the entire night, although one spent the night sleeping.

Awaiting relief from difficulty is also a form of Ibaadat, Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar τ reports that Rasulullaah ρ said, "The most superior Ibaadat is to await relief from difficulty." (Tirmidhi – Abwaab ut Da'waat V.2 P.197)

By reciting Kalimah Tayyibah one hundred times:-
The reward of freeing ten slaves is received.
A hundred good deeds are recorded.
A hundred evil deeds are pardoned.

Explanation: This Kalimah is unparalleled and supreme. It is the nucleus of Islaam, and the essence of all the principles of Islaam. This is why the Aarifeen (spiritual mentors) prefer this form of Zikr.

One is safeguarded from Shaytaan.
None will surpass the reciter in reward except he who exceeds him in its recitation. (Bukhari – Baab –u- Fadhlit – Tahleel. V.2 P947)

NOTE:- The benefit of all these actions will only be achieved if all Qadhaa Salaats are performed and one is punctual with Faraa'idh.

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10. The Method of Conveying Reward to Others.

1.) Reward may be conveyed to the deceased after:-
Completing the Qur'aan.
Recitation of Surah Faatiha.
Recitation of Surah Ikhlaas.
Recitation of Surah Yaaseen.
Recitation of Surah Mulk.
Recitation of Surah At – Takaathur.
Recitation of Surah Hood or after reciting any other Surah which one remembers and is easy to recite.
After reading Durood.
After performing any Nafl act.
After giving Nafl Sadaqah.
After paying Fidya for the missed Salaats and fasts of the deceased.
Or after carrying out any good action. (Fataawaa Rahimiyaa – V.5 P. 124)

2.) It is stated in Shaami (V.1 P.844) that along with the above mentioned Surahs it is preferable to recite:-
The opening verses of Surah Baqarah until the words "Al- Muflihoon" i.e. Verse 1 to 5. (Surah 2 Verses 1 – 5)
Aayat ul Kursi. (Surah 2 – V.245 – 255)
The 2 closing verses of Surah Baqarah i.e. "Aam an Nar Rasool". (Surah 2. Verses 285 and 286)
Surah Ikhlaas – 12, 7, or three times after which one should ask Allaah to convey the reward to the deceased. (Shaami V.1 P. 844)

3.) When visiting the cemetery, after reciting any portion of the Qur'aan, Duaa should be made for all the deceased. (Mirqaat V.4 P.82)
4.) Surah Faatihah, Aayatul Kursi, Sura tuz Zilzaal and Surah At Takaathur should be recited when visiting the cemetery. (Fataawaa Aalamgiri V.5 P.394)

5.) “It has been narrated from Hadhrat Anas τ that Rasulullaah ρ said: “To recite Surah ZilZaal once equals to (the reward of) reciting half the Qur’aan, and the recitation of Surah Nasr (i.e. Idhaa Jaa’a Nasrullaah) equals to (the reward of) reciting a quarter of the Qur’aan.” (Tirmidhi Shareef Vol.2 P.117)

6.) It is reported from Hadhrat Ali τ that whosoever recited Surah Ikhlaas eleven times when visitng the cemetery and conveys it’s reward to the deceased, then he will receive a reward equivalent to the amount of deceased souls resting there. (Maraaqi ul Falaahi – Tahtaawi P.342 and Daar ul Qutni)

7.) Rasulullaah ρ said, “Recite Surah Yaaseen over your dead.” (Abu- Dawood)
Hadhrat Anas τ enquired from Rasulullaah ρ whether the reward of the charity and the Hajj performed on behalf of the deceased reaches them and whether the Duaa’s made for them are accepted?
Rasulullaah ρ replied, “Yes, it reaches them and they are delighted with it just as one of you are delighted when a plate is gifted to him.” (Fataawaa Rahimiyyaa V.5 as narrated Abu Hafs)

8.) If “Laa – Ilaaha- Illallaa” if recited 70 000 times and the reward thereof conveyed to any deceased. Then both the reciter and the deceased will be forgiven. Mulla Ali Qaari quotes Sheikh Muh-Yud-Deen-Ibn-Arabi saying that this narration of Rasulullaah ρ reached him. (Mirqaat – V.4 P.98-99)

9.) The deceased await the living to make Duaa and convey reward to them and when Duaa is made for them they regard it as more valuable than the world and whatever it contains. Allaah Ta’aala grants abundant reward to the deceased by virtue of the Duaa of the living. Seeking forgiveness for the deceased is a gift to them from the living. (Mishkaat V.1 P206)

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11. Miscellaneous Masaail

1.) Salaat and Roza remain Fardh even during Illness. The patient should either perform Salaat whilst sitting or lying down facing the Qiblah and carry out Ruku and Sajdah by indicating with the head. If this is not possible then it is advisable to keep a record of the number of Salaat’s missed and on recovering Qadhaa should be performed accordingly. If ten Salaat’s were missed then Qadhaa for all ten Salaah’s will have to be performed. However if the condition of the patient deteriorates and it is evident that the end is near the patient should bequest that the Fidyah for these Salaah’s be paid from his

estate. The Fidyah for a single Salaat is equivalent to the amount of Sadaqatul Fitr of one individual. Assuming the amount of Fidyah for one Salaat is ten rand, then one hundred rand will be given as the Fidyah for ten missed Salaats. It is necessary for the heirs of the deceased to pay the required amount of Fidyah from his estate if he has bequest them to do so, if the deceased did not then too his heirs should pay the Fidyah out of their love for him. In the latter case it is Mustahab for them to do so.

NOTE:- Grave consequences await those who deliberately neglect their Salaat without a valid excuse and do not make any effort to perform Qadhaa. Nor do they bequest that the Fidyah be paid, if they are overtaken by death in this condition.

If a person recovers after having given Fidya for all the missed Salaah's it will be necessary for him to perform Qadhaa for all those Salaah's, he will receive the reward of Nafl Sadaqah for the Fidyah he paid earlier, the importance attached to Salaat is clearly evident from the above ruling.

2.) As Muslims we should set aside time to recite the Qur'aan. Allaah Ta'ala instructed Rasulullaah ρ as well to recite the Qur'aan, Allaah says, "Recite that which has been revealed to you …" (Surah 29 Verse 45)
Today, even during the most tragic moments instead of reciting the Qur'aan we engage in idle discussion.

3.) Before commencing Salaat it is Fardh to verbally pronounce the Takbeer e Tahrima. Many people are unaware of this and merely raise the hands without saying the Takbeer. Great caution should be exercised in this regard.

4.) According to the Hanafi school of thought "Aameen" should be said softly, many people use this as a justification to leave out saying "Aameen" totally, it is stated in a Hadeeth, "Whoevers Aameen coincides with the "Aameen" of the Angels will be pardoned for all his previous sins." (Bukhari – Kitab ut Da'waat V.2 P.947)

5.) We as Muslims should inculcate in ourselves the habit of greeting each other with Salaam. It is a sign of Qiyaamat to greet only those with whom we are familiar. Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Mas'ood τ reports that Rasulullaah ρ said, "Indeed among the signs of Qiyaamat is the confining of Salaam to only those who are known." (Narrated by Tahaawi, Tabraani and Baihaqi of the footnotes of Bukhaari P.921)

Another Hadeeth states, “Feeding the poor and greeting both the known and unknown are excellent traits of Islaam.” (Bukhari V.2 P.921)

However, it is permissible not to greet or reply to a greeting due to a Shar’ee excuse. (Mirqaat – Mulla Au Qaaris commentary on Mishkaat)

For further details refer to the above source.

6.) The hands should be in line with the shoulders when making duaa. They should not be raised or lowered considerably. Dua made in the heart is also a form of duaa similar to the raising of the finger in ‘Attahiyaat’ as it symbolizes the onesness of Allaah. This is termed as “Duaa ut Tauheed” by Allama Anwar Shah Kashmiri (R.A) in Al Ar Fu Shazi.

7.) It is a western trend to leave a little water in the utensil after drinking, Islaam teaches us to drink even the last drop of water as it is a great blessing of Allaah, which we ought to value. Water is one of the blessings regarding which we will be specifically questioned. Mentioned is made of this under the commentary of the verse, “You will be questioned regarding the bounties on this day.” (Surah 102 V8) Allaah will ask, “Did I not provide you with cold water to quench your thirst?” (Tirmidhi V. 2 P.173)

8.) Many people fall asleep while they lean against the wall before the Khutbah is delivered on Friday, it is necessary for them to renew their Wudhu before performing Salaat. However, the Wudhu of a person who falls asleep in the Saff remains intact because he did not recline against the wall.

9.) Many of us are fortunate enough to proceed for Hajj or Umrah during the holidays, we should not treat this trip as an ordinary outing. Although those who go for Hajj or Umrah are far better than others who choose to venture elsewhere, I request them to instead see to the needs of the widowed and the orphaned, or lighten the burden of parents who require monetary assistance to marry off their daughters, or assist those who are unable to maintain themselves due to the high cost of living. These are but a few avenues in which they may spend their wealth and at the same time receive a reward much greater than that of Nafl Hajj or Umrah.

Sheikh ul Mashaaikh Moulana Zakariyyah (R.A) narrates in his book Fadhaail e Hajj the incident of a certain shoemaker who had worked tirelessly to gather enough wealth for him and his wife to perform Hajj. However when the time of Hajj drew near he noticed regarding the plight of his neighbours who were forced to feed on carrion for the past seven days, the shoemaker put

his trip on hold and gave the money to his neighbours so that they may attend to their needs. By virtue of this act of his, Allaah accepted the Hajj of six hundred thousand others and the shoemaker received the reward of an accepted Hajj.

10.) We too should take a lesson from this and lend a helping hand to those in difficulty. This will secure greater reward for us.

Mere service for the upliftment of Deen without sincerity is not acceptable by Allaah. Sometimes Allaah uses even a transgressor to aid his Deen.

Translation Edited by
Mufti A.H.Elias
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The Unpublished Treatises of Sheikhul Hadith, Hadhrat Moulana Abu Uwais Al Raanderi.

1. Seeraul e Husaini Ka Sabaq Aur Muharram ul Haraam.
2. Qurbaani Ki Haqeeqat Aur Eidul Adha Ka Peghaam
3. Seerat e Mustafa-iyyah
4. Talabaa Aur Talibaat Ke Lie Rahnoomai Book.
5. Mastoorat Ke Liye Ibrat Angez Waaq-iaat.
6. Ibaadat Ke Pahaar Anghez Malnina (Ramadhaan Mubarak)
7. Mi'raaj Wa Israa Ki Tafseer Aur Mu'jiza – e – Mi'raaj Khusoosi Tuhfe
8. Lailatul Qadr Aur Eidul Fitr Ka Payghaam
9. Ash Aar E Muntakhaba

10. Maut Ki Yaad Aur Ibrat Anghez Ash-aar
11. Naseehat Aamoz Waaqi-aat
12. Zaadul Mu'aad
13. Targheeb e Da'wat e Saalihat
14. Hadhrat Mufti Abdur Raheem Laajchpuri (Rahmatullah Alahi) Aur
15. Hadhrat Sheikul Hadith Ahmed Riza Ajmeri (Rahmatullah Alaihi) par Ta'ziyati Mazmoon
16. Kaamiyaabi Wa Hifazat Kaa Beh tareen Wazifah
17. Istikmaal e Imaan, Ya'ni Nikaah Ke Baare Me.
18. Dunya Ki Aakhri Aur Aakhirat Ki Pehli Manzil Ke Baare Me.
19. Jawaahirul Hikmat, Ya'ni Ahaadeeth e Muntakhaba.

Note :- Those families that wish to publish any of the above to attain Isaal -e-Thawaab may contact :-
Sheikhul Hadeeth Moulana Abu Uwaid Ar Raanderi
Madressah Muein ul Islaam lil Muslimaat
Zakariyyah Park – Lenasia – South Africa
Telephone Number 011 859 2009.
Cellphone Number 072 398 4785.

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Wazaaif – Virtues and Masaail

For Protection and Success with Some Laws by

Sheikhul Hadith Hadhrat Moulana Abu Uwais Y. Tijoriwala Raanderi

Translation Edited by:

Mufti A. H. Elias